The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,618—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 46	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7.45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd September, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 325

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th, and	on the 1st
of each Month.	

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 90	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80	50
Port Said	380	240	90	60
Messina	500	340	140	140
Naples	500	340	140	140
Leghorn	500	340	140	140
Genoa	500	340	140	140
Marseilles	510	340	140	140

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

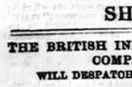
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, April, 1879.

STEAM TO MAURITIUS EVERY TWO MONTHS.



BENGAL, S.S., Captain ROWLEY, will LEAVE for MAURITIUS on WEDNESDAY, 17th September 1879. SATURDAY, 15th November 1879.

Accommodation for a limited number of first-class and for a large number of 'twean deck passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

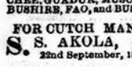
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.



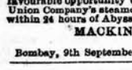
THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passage, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. MEDEA, Captain P. CAILLOVICH, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 11th October, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 305	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
(s) PEKIN	3777 600	W. Woolcott	19th Sept.
SUMATRA	2488 450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725 450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
TRAVANCORE	1903 350	W. Darratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723 450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621 420	E. J. Baker	30th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3933 540	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2283 450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND BOARDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst , at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder.

200 superior 1st class teak squares.
At the Managon Darookhana—
15 tons teak boards of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fernery, Gowallia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany grand square piano, a serviceable dogcart with a grey horse and harness, &c., the property of Messrs. Mellor and Hensley.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF Landed Property in Moogbat Lane, on the Thacoor Dwar Road.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Damoder Trimbuck Nenay, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gungabai, widow of Janardhin Bhasker Josey and Jugganath Janardhun Josey, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of October, 1876.

All that piece of Pension and Tax ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Thacoor Dwar Road, in the cert called Moolbat Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly assessed under No. 121, and now under No. 123, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 152, and is bounded on the east by the house Dhondiras Vinayek Devulkur, on the west by the house of Gungabai, widow of Mahadoo Vittoo Thacoor, on the north by the house of Kassiram Toolsiram Kassar, and on the south by the public passage of the cart of the said Moolbat Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of Sept., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his re idence, No. 74, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class semi-grand piano by Broadwood, a 14 stop harmonium by Alexander, a strong built brougham, a grey Arab horse, &c., the property of C. J. Mayhew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

The above bungalow to the let fr m 1st October next. Rent very moderate.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues ill be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, Fort, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood, teakwood, camphorwood, and mahogany household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany square pianoforte 1, 7, 8, and 4 light hanging argand lustres, &c., the property of a Parsee gentlemen.

SALE OF GUNNIES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jubla, near the Apollo Press, at Colaba, by order of Mr. Chunda Ramjee, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Vussonjee Deorse—

2,851 gunnies, called khols.
271 ,, ,, sufras.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One improved Snider rifle, carries regulation ammunition, and is almost new.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished household furniture, four-light hanging chandelier, large pier glasses on tables with marble tops, a sweet-toned mahogany patent grand-square piano by Collard and Collard, a first class full size slate billiard table by Thomas Smith, balls, cues, &c., large china vases, table ornaments, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. Maitland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

1 Powerful dark bay Arab horse suitable for office work.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c , &c.

4 cases Turkey Red Scarfs.
3 cases prints.
3 bales Turkey Red twist.
2 bales grey shirtings.
25 dozen roller skins.
New Manilla rope.
One patent pulley. 2 tons.
On account and risk of Choonilal Jairam—
E L & Co —8322-44—14 bales grey dhotios.
C J—197-66—7 bales grey shirtings.
On account of Ganjee Poonja, ex Malwa—
G P 4-49—46 casks glassware.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1879.

NOTICE.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (40) FORTY per Share has been DECLARED for the half-year ended 30th June, 1879, and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 17th instant (both days inclusive.)

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,

FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

6 feet by 3 feet	each Rs.	9 0
7 ,, 4½ ,,	,, ,,	14 0
8 ,, 5 ,,	,, ,,	20 0

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide ..... per yard ,, 6 8

Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each ,, 22 8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

Cash. Rs. a.

Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindigula and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's muster. box of 50	1	2
Treacher's Gem muster box of 50	1	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENGLISH COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.
ANOTHER NEW COMEDY.
LAST NIGHT OF BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY OF H. DANVERS' COMEDY,
A CONJUGAL LESSON.

Last night of the Glorious Burlesque,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Rs. 1 ; Pit, As. 8.
Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

IMMENSE BILL FOR SATURDAY.
ALI BABA, OR THE 40 THIEVES, AND A NEW COMEDY.

TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

THIS elegant Establishment possesses the FINEST BILLIARD SALOON in INDIA.
SIX SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLES.
FRENCH BILLIARDS.
POOL.

A Real good Dinner for ..... Re. 1-8
A Choice Tiffin or Breakfast for ..... ,, 1

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer PERSIA, Captain DONNO, ARRIVED in Bombay harbour on the 16th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

TO BE LET, furnished, for Six or Eight Months, the upper part of one of the best HOUSES in Middle Colaba. For rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, ROOMS at Grant Buildings, Vehar Water laid on, and Stabling free. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in the Fort, open to the sea breeze, Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by STONE and SONS, FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

LYON & Co

Bombay, 16th September 1879.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Top Floor of a House in Elphinstone Circle. Rent only Rs. 70. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTEENTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1879, at 11-30 a.m., to receive the Directors' Report and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 13th September 1879.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate CONSTRUCTION of built STONE RESTS on the beach fronting Hog Island, on which to land a pontoon 380 by 28, stone for the purpose can be obtained from a Quarry on the Island. The site will be pointed out by the Engineer there, and further particulars learnt at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE, Government Dockyard.

Tenders will be received up to 1 p. m. on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th September 1879.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-mentioned Company will be held at the Company's Branch Office, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the undermentioned business :—

1—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1879.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To elect two Directors for the current year in place of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, who retires in rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and Mr. L. G. Hynes, absent from Bombay.
4th—To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 20th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

J. J. FARROW, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th September 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 492 of 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZ, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Daby Sett Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and PESTONJEE DADABHAI MOOLAFEROZ, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort, the Administrator of the Estate of DADABHOY PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZ, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

DOSSIBAI, Widow and Administratrix, with the Will annexed of MANEKJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZ, deceased, and HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZ, both of Bombay, Parsee, residing there at Daby Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Secretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of July, 1877, the following IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two Lots before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth day of October, 1879, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. I.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the Defendants in the above suit or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and buildings, and two Wells standing and being thereon, situate at Sewree, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement Fifty Thousand One Hundred and Fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by a private road and footpath, on or towards the east partly by the property of Jamimon Hurrichandjee, partly by the property of Burjorjee Cooverjee Badoorjee, and partly by the property of Jaka Memon, on or towards the west partly by the property of Munchershaw Framjee Cama, and partly by the property of the said Jaka Memon, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, partly by the property of Parsee Priest, partly by the property of the said Dadabhoy Pestonjee, partly by the property of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, and partly by the property of Jeevun Cooly, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 94, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 40, and the said premis s were formerly and are now in the occupation of Dr. Cursetjee Framjee Khory, and others.

Lot No. II.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the defendants in the above suit, or any of them in all that piece of Fuzendaree land or ground, with the messuage and premises standing thereon, situate in Agiary Lane in Sewree Wadi, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 125, and bounded on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane and Dady Sett's Fire Temple, on or towards the east by a public passage called Cavel Lane, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage and the property of J. Bocaro, and on or towards the west by the house of Muncherjee Ruttonjee Barooches, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the family of the said Pestonjee Rustomjee Moolaferoz, deceased, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THACURDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

THE VEGETABLE COMPRISE—

French Beans (2 sorts)	Lettuce (3 sorts)
Beet	Leek
Broccoli (2 sorts)	Mustard
Borekole or Kale	Onion (2 sorts)
Cabbage (2 sorts)	Peas (6 sorts)
Cress	Parsley
Couve Tronchuda	Radish (3 sorts)
Cauliflower	Spinach
Cucumber	Tom-to
Carrot (3 sorts)	Turnip (2 sorts)
Celery (2 sorts)	Vegetable Marrow
Endive	Kohl Rabi
	and others.

THE FLOWER COMPRISE—

Aster (6 varieties)	Mignonette
Balsam (4 varieties)	Nasturtium (2 sorts)
Candytuft	Nemophila
Convolvulus	Pansy
Double Zinnia	Phlox Drummondi
Gloxinia	Poppy
Linum Rubrum	Portulaca (2 sorts)
Lobelia	Stock (6 varieties)
Marigold	Sweet Peas (2 sorts)
	and others.

Each selection in an air-tight tin case.

Per case.

Flower Seeds	Rs. 5,	Rs. 7-8,	Rs. 10	and Rs.	20
Vegetable Seeds	,, 5,	,, 10,		and ,,	20

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6, or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone Chins Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

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THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.
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Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.
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	Tracing Paper.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.
	Prepared Canvas.
	Do. Millboards.
	Mahl Sticks.
	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
	Palette Knives.
	Dippers, &c.
	Bristol Boards.
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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
PORTMANTEAUS, BAGS &c.,

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Inches.	Prices.	
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Largest Cabin Height	27	27	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH SEPT. 1879

ACCORDING to Reuter's advices, money in London has again taken an upward tendency, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills being quoted at 2 per cent., the same as for 6 months, but we are inclined to think there must be a mistake, either in yesterday's message, or in last Wednesday's which gave the 3 months' rate at 1 per cent. per annum. Consols are still quoted at 97⅞; but French Rentes are ⅛ higher at 118½; Enfaced Rupee Paper ⅛ lower at 77 for Fours, and 83 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged in value. Linseed is quieter with a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta quality, both ex-Warehouse and to arrive; Rapeseed quiet and unchanged. Wheat is apparently firmer to arrive, No. 2 Club via Cape being quoted 6d., Soft Red via Canal 1s., via Cape 1s. 6d. per quarter higher. The London Skin sales opened yesterday with 1,085,200 skins offered. Goat and Sheep skins were both in good demand, the former being 1d. and the latter 1d. to 2d. per lb. higher.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was quiet but steady; Cotton in Liverpool dull, Surats steady, sales 7,000 bales of which 800 were Surats, spot prices unchanged.

In New York ready Mid. Uplands remains at 12 5-16 cents, but December shipment has declined from 10·42 to 10·33 cents. per lb., doubtless owing to the large receipts at the ports for the two days; the figures for the first time since the opening of the new season being slightly larger than the corresponding date last year. The comparisons are:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts. ...	16,000	15,200	5,100
Three days' do. ...	23,000	26,200	7,500
Total since 1st Sept. ...	63,000	98,700	26,300

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's report received by wire this morning states "that the condition of the Cotton Crop has greatly declined in August, the general average being 85 against 91 per cent. in July." At 85 per cent. the condition is certainly lower than usual, but the decline during the month is by no means extraordinary, as will be seen from the following comparison with the previous six years:—

August.	September.	Decrease.
1879..... 91	85	6 per cent.
1878..... 94·8	89·2	5·6 ,,
1877..... 92·3	87·9	4·4 ,,
1876..... 99·4	92·3	7·1 ,,
1875..... 96·8	88·3	7·5 ,,
1874..... 93·2	70·4	22·8 ,,
1873..... 91·6	88	3·6 ,,

We are unable to say whether the report had been made public in New York yesterday during business hours, but in all probability it was, and; if so, the fact of futures having declined 9 points, shows that no great importance was attached to the estimate. So far as it goes it is to some extent in favour of prices, as being against the probability of an enormously increased Crop, such as some people recently talked of, but it would not be sufficient of itself to cause an important rise in prices.

Bar Silver in London yesterday was still quoted at 51¾d. per oz., which is confirmed by private advices, although the market is said to be weak at the price.

EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet at yesterday's quotations. Although owing to the holidays this is the last day for the mail, transactions have been limited both in private paper and bank bills. Of the former, there is next to nothing offering, export business being so restricted, and remitters seem inclined to wait for a turn in the market before buying. Sales of demand bank bills have been made to-day for December-January delivery at 1s. 8d. per rupee, but, as a rule, the banks are not anxious sellers forward. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand				per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 8d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,,	,,	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,,	,,	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
France	3 ,,	,,	2-12½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 9-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown decided weakness to-day owing to the decline advised from home, and there are sellers at Rs. 93 for Fours and Rs. 100½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The market continues firm, supported by the report that Government have made final offers for the foreshore properties, but quotations show few changes. Bank of Bombay shares remain unaltered at Rs. 3624. Press companies are unaltered, and in Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 10 in Port Canning, Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm, and we quote an advance of Rs. 25 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 10 in Jowraz Balloo, Rs. 35 in Madras United, and Rs. 30 in Manockjee Petit, Bombay United are Rs. 10 and Great Eastern Rs. 5 per share lower. The sale is reported subject to the approval of the Court of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Mill to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for 10½ lakhs, and of the Alexandra mill to Mr. E. D. Sassoon for Rs. 6,10,000.

COTTON to-day has been quiet but firm. For export there is practically no enquiry, but small stocks and the unfavourable character of the Washington Bureau's report on the American crop, render holders unwilling sellers, and prices are not quotably altered.

SEEDS.—Linseed is very firm owing to the absence of supplies, and the quotation is nominal at Rs. 7-3 per cwt. Rapeseed is dull with no buyers for export at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Gujarat.

FREIGHTS continue quiet at unchanged rates, except for Trieste and Venice which has declined to 17s. 6d. per ton, payable here. It is reported that Government have contracted with the British India S. N. Co. for the transport of 8,000 tons railway material to Kurrachee at Rs. 8 per ton. The s. s. Nixen is said to have been fixed to load at an outport under home charter.

PIECE GOODS are rather quieter though unchanged in price. The up-country demand continues slow, and with exchange tending downwards dealers are less willing buyers to arrive. *Local* Yarns are still in fair request, but Goods are difficult of sale and the mills are reported to be restricting their production of cloth.

COALS are still firm, but we have not heard of any fresh business.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LAMMERLAW, 746 tons, Captain R. Pringle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (6 h June, with a cargo of 1,127 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

MESSRS. F. RUBATTINO AND CO.'s s. s. PERSIA, 1,019 tons, Captain T. Dodero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (24th August), with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux—277 packages wine, 141 packages corks, 52 cases champagne, 3,940 packages brandy, 6 cases perfumery, 10 cases preserves, 13 cases butter, 17 cases plums, and 2 cases peppermint. From London—500 barrels red lead, 1,001 barrels sulphate of iron, 397 packages and 1,102 bars iron, 20 cases needles, 830 cases candles, 15 cases thread, 65 packages papers, 129 packages piece goods, 15 cases, 100 ingots and 1,100 slabs spelter, 30 bottles quicksilver, 10 cases soap, 5 bales twist, 51 cases provision, 42 cases oilmanstores, 105 packages goods, 260 casks fire clay, and some packages colours and paints. From Marseilles—37 cases piece goods, 1 box specie, 15 cases vermouth, 45 packages goods, 4 casks wine, 2 cases cheese, 8 cases lamps, 50 cases soap, 3 cases cochineal, 1 case cigars, 11 cases vermicelli, and 2 cases fruit. From Naples—4 cases wine and 1 case vermicelles. From Aden—34 bales cotton.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Persia (s).....	Dodero	Genoa, Aug 24.
	Lammerlaw.....	Pringle	Cardiff, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Regent	Treadwell ...	Singapore.
	Africa	Hagelstein ...	Zanzibar.

The steamer Persia, to Genoa, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bian Ravaled (s)—2 cases cotton ball thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Watson Hall (s)—100 pigs lead, Bhimjee Poonja; 60 kegs iron rose nails, Abdoolaly Goolam Huseln; 75 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewraz.

FROM LONDON.

Dumphail Castle,—80 drums linseed oil, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.
Ancona (s)—15 cases soap and 1 case paper and envelops, David Sassoon and Co; 2 casks varnish, S. S. Narrelwalla; 2 cases dye, Nasgardass Mo.lchund; 50 pigs lead, Noormahomed Bhamnuli.
Wilton (s)—6 casks earthenware, Abdoolally Shurufally and Co.
Deva Gunadhar—16 cases glassware, Muncha e Pallonjee.
Bengal s—30 cases matches, Hajee Esaac Soob and Son.
Malwa s—5 crates earthenware, Moosa Ayab.
Elgin s—8 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bamjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Maharaja s—25 cases ginger wine and 25 cases brandy, Eduljee Ba.onjee.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—125 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia; 20 cases brandy, Eduljee Jeejeejee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—6 cases bristles, Peroo Mahamed; 12 bales woollen and cotton carpets, Hajee Allarukia Natheo; 16 bales hides and 5 bales skins, Hasam Osmer; 3 cases country perfume oil, Ruttonjee Manuckjee; 1 case fishmaws, S Mahomed; 997 boxes date, P and O S N Co; 3 boxes silver coins, (Rs 34,000), Cursetjee Sorabjee; 21 bales cotton waste, C Heerjee; 167½ cwts myrobalans, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 165 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 2½ cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Mooljee Rahim.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—63 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—83 bales skins, 124 bales cotton, and 45 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sumatra s—8 cases real corals, 25 bales hides, and 13 bales gunnies, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—204 packages tamarind and 10 chests indigo, P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra s—31 bales gunny bags and 46 bales gunnies, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Puttiala s—90 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass; 150 bales cotton, Ramgopall Fo'chund.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR YOKHAMA.

Kashgar s—11 cwts ajma seed, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—15 bales twist, Syed Mirza.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Proudfoot, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, from leave, from Poona.
Wood, Lieut, 15th Regt, on leave, from Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Elphick, Vet Surg, on leave, from Saugor.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Martin, Lieut, 109th Regt, on leave, from Sialkote.
Oldham, Surg Major, on leave, from Dhurmsala.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Haswell, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 13.)

Mr Douglas, an Officiating Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

The following promotions are made:—Mr Kelly, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be 1st Grade; Mr Keelan, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to the 2nd Grade; Mr Scott, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to the 3rd Grade; Mr Scanlan, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade; Mr Cornelius, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade; Mr C W Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade; Mr E Graham, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is promoted to the 3rd Grade.

Mr Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

Lieut-Col Tucker, Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, is placed in charge of the Oudh Command, Military Works.

Col Hume, Staff Corps, has made over, and Lieutenant-Colonel W R Tucker, has received, charge of the Oudh Command, Military Works.

Captain Haynes has joined his appointment as Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Lieut Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), has taken charge of the Managership of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Lieutenant Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Officiating Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave.

Lieut Scott Officiating Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, has handed over, and Captain S Biscoe, Bengal Staff Corps, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, has taken over charge of the duties of Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr Wilkinson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, 1st Grade (temporary rank), has taken over charge of the Office of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, from Mr. Harold.

Mr Mellor has made over, and Mr T Wood has received, charge of the duties of Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department at Bombay, and Mr J J Farnival has made over, and Mr W Mellor has received, charge of the duties of Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department at Calcutta.

Mr Gutteridge, Class II of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, has relieved Mr Davies, Class III, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, of charge of the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

Dharm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has joined the Railway at Lahore.

Dr Warth ceases to belong to this Railway from the 14th August.

Mr Williams, Engineer Apprentice, has been relieved of his duties on the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Michell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred to the Dharwar-cum-Division, Nesmuch Division, in relief of Mr Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from whom he has taken over charge.

The following appointments have been made in the Post Office Department by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

Postal Circle, Madras—Mr Christian has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Madras; Mr Kistnama Charlu, Supernumerary Inspector, has be n appointed to act as Inspector, Mount Division; Mr Dawes has been appointed to act as Supernumerary Inspector, Madras Circle; Mr Walker has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Kistna Division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Sept. 11.)

The Hon the Lieut-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr Smith, Assistant Commissioner, to the charge of the Settlement of the Jagir of Raja Bije Singh in the Dehra Sub-division of the Kangra District, in succession to the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra.

Colonel Bean, Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-three days.

Rev J H Hocking, Chaplain of Dhuramsala, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.

The leave of absence granted to 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Sheikh Abdullah is extended by a period of six months.

The Hon T H Thornton, C S I, Offg Judge Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years.

Consequent on the substantive promotion of Mr Kelly, District Superintendent of Police, the following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

Mr Hatchell in the 1st Grade of the 2 Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Aldridge is brought on the permanent establishment in the 2nd grade of the 2nd Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Dysdale, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Rissar to the Simla District.

Mr Ludlow, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Moultan to the Ludhiana District.

Mr O'Connor, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Montgomery to the Shahpur District.

Mr Taylor, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Shahpur to the Gujranwala District.

Mr Hasted, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Gujranwala to the Montgomery District.

Mr M Alexander, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Mr Jacob, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Swat River Canal Division to the office of Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab Circle.

Mr Hutton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the New Main Line Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.

Mr Marshall, Civil Surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan, has received charge of the office of Superintendent of the Jail at that station.

Mr Leigh, Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, has received charge of the office of Superintendent of the Jail at that station.

Mr Browne, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, has received charge of the office of Superintendent of the Jail at that station.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. C L. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 16th September, 1879.

No 983, Vol J Murray having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

NOW READY.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

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COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor General in Council since passing the Act.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 3rd October. Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress. Naval, Military and Volunteer Uniforms may be worn.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	,, 10
Non-Volunteer Single Ticket	,, 12
Non-Volunteer and two Ladies	,, 15
Extra Ladies' Ticket	,, 5

F. STOKES, Captain and Adjutant.
W. M. TENNENT, Captain, B. V. R.,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Captain, B. V. R.,
Honorary Treasurer.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST'S OPTICIAN
WILL LEAVE BOMBAY
ON THE 22ND INSTANT.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
First Quarter.....23rd, 2h. 10·7 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 17	1st Autumn Ember Day	5 49	6 0	11 42 m ...	5 39 m 5 58 a
Th. 18	.....	5 50	5 59	0 15 m	6 18 m
Fri. 19	2nd Autumn Ember Day.	5 50	5 58	0 18 a 0 59 m	6 36 a 6 9 m
Sat 20	3rd Autumn Ember Day.	5 50	5 57	0 53 a 1 42 m	7 13 a 7 41 m
Sun. 21	St. Mathew—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 56	1 30 a 2 21 m	7 55 a 8 28 m
Mon. 22	.....	5 50	5 55	2 12 a 3 28 m	8 44 a 9 21 m
Tues. 23	.....	5 50	5 55	3 2 a 4 37 m	9 42 a 10 32 m
				4 12 a	10 56 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DA SILVA—September 16th, at 28, Trinity Church Street, Sonapore, Miss Eugenia A. Da Silva, daughter of the late Mr. A. J. Da Silva, late Head Master of the Ahmednuggur High School, aged 21 years. Deeply regretted by her brother and a large circle of friends. Her funeral takes place at half-past 4 o'clock this evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACNABB—September 9th, at Kasauli, the wife of J. W. Macnabb, of a daughter, still-born.
McKINNEY—September 11th, at Mussoorie, the wife of H. G. McKinney, C.E., of a daughter.
RENNICK—September 8th, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Captain A. deC. Rennick, B. S. C., of a daughter.
POYSER—September 12th, at Umballa, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, The Carabiniers, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

ALTHOUGH Yakub Khan at present, to use the Press Commissioner's term, remains "necessarily" under a cloud of suspicion as to his attitude, both past, present, and future, with regard to the existing crisis, it would be unfair to rush to the conclusion that he is guilty of complicity in the crime by which his guest—the Envoy of the Empress of India—was murdered. The circumstances are, as we on a former occasion pointed out, distinctly suspicious, and even although he should respond to General Roberts's invitation and proceed to prove his sincerity by more than words, there are one or two things about which he must nevertheless explain himself fully, before he can regain the confidence of the Government of India. In the meantime we must presume that he is innocent until it is shown beyond all question that he is guilty. But supposing that the latter shall prove to be the case, or that he may now be induced by the unruly people about him to declare against us, who can we support in his place? It seems to us that if Yakub Khan has proved treacherous, we can have nothing more to do with the Barackzai family, and must look elsewhere for a future Afghan ruler as our nominée. It may be recollected that last year our correspondent with General Biddulph's Division informed us how a large number of Ghilzais had turned up at Quetta to tender their services to Colonel Brown, who was acting as Political Officer to the invading army. For many years past large numbers of the tribe referred to have been in the habit of annually seeking out that officer wherever he might happen to be stationed, in order to obtain the work which he readily found them. In this way, at certain seasons of the year, numerous parties of Ghilzais might have been seen working at road-making or similar employment at Simla and other hill stations. In time Colonel Brown became known throughout the Ghilzai country, and his arrival at Quetta last year by some mysterious means was at once communicated to his former friends, who forthwith appeared in no inconsiderable numbers. They were employed in road-making on the Kojuck and on the Kandahar line, and were enrolled as a kind of supernumerary sapper corps under Lieut. Wells, R. E., in whose charge they rendered good service. So, when Colonel Brown arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai many of the tribes sent in to him and offered their services to the British army, for peace or for war; and in a country where, during the former campaign, the people rose *en masse* against us from the first, and who proved our most formidable foes, we found nought but friendliness—not even so much as a camp follower being slain during the stay of our forces. In short, the Ghilzais, from Kandahar up to the Shuturgurdan, have been favourable to us during the present campaign; and the Press Commissioner now informs us that Padishah Khan, the supreme head of all the Ghilzai tribes, has declared for us against the Kabulees, and is supplying both food and transport to General Roberts's troops. The Ghilzais are the most powerful and numerous of all the Afghan tribes. They hold all the passes leading to India with the exception of the Khyber, while even there a numerous sect of the clan resides. If, therefore, we shall be compelled to cast aside the Barackzai dynasty once more, we can do no better than offer the throne to their rivals—the Ghilzais. Backed by British arms and his own power, Padishah Khan would easily maintain his position; and certainly along the country leading from Kabul through Ghuzni to Kandahar the majority of the people would prefer a Ghilzai ruler to a Barackzai one; for the Barackzai have not made themselves popular. With the existing regular troops of the Afghan monarchy dispersed, the Ghilzais by themselves are quite powerful enough to reduce the country to subjection, but with British arms to back them, they would soon render themselves all supreme.

As we write the Press Commissioner's telegram reaches us, detailing how Yakub Khan has once more in words testified his continued integrity to the British alliance. But more than words are now required. We believe him to be innocent; and, indeed, the intelligence now vouchsafed to the effect that only three regiments were implicated in the massacre, and that they mutinied because they were dissatisfied with the pay offered to them, confirms the news to the same effect communicated to us by the letter published yesterday from our Ali Kheyl correspondent. But the query has not yet been answered as to whether it was a fact that it was known in Kabul so far back as the 1st of September that—to use the words of the Kabulee correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*—the position of the party at the Residency was a dangerous one. If such was known in the city of Kabul at that date, why was not the Amir Yakub Khan cognisant of the same fact; and if he was cognisant, why did he not acquaint Sir Louis Cavagnari that he was not safe in Kabul any longer? The Press Commissioner tells us that up to the last the communications to Government from the Embassy gave no sign of apprehension, whereas it now appears that grave grounds for apprehension did really exist. Then, again, if only three regiments took part in the disturbance, why were not the remaining Afghan troops despatched to the assistance of the Envoy; and lastly, why were the regiments—that had, in Yakub Khan's own words, "previously manifested a mutinous spirit,"—admitted within the walls of the Bala Hissar at all? The tendency of all unofficial intelligence decidedly points to Yakub Khan's complicity, while the Press Commissioner himself says the attitude is necessarily one of uncertainty. To-day's telegram does not go very far in altering the position, though, of course, to a certain extent it is satisfactory as giving evidence, so far as we know, of the Amir's good intentions. We have on a former occasion pointed out that the Kabulees are a distinct people from the Pathen tribes, who form the majority of the inhabitants of Afghanistan; and the likelihood we then referred to that the latter would not sympathise with the former in their gross breach of the laws of hospitality, is apparently being amply borne out. The tribes, so far, are decidedly for us. Then, as to the Amir's troops who began the *emeute*, we must not forget that these also are not likely to engage the sympathies of the great mass of the people of whose oppression they formed the late Amir's instrument. Regiments in Shere Ali's time were constantly being quartered on districts which they plundered at will, for that was the system then prevailing for collecting revenue whenever it fell into arrears. We can quite understand, therefore, the people of Afghanistan at large being not sorry to hear of preparations for the condign punishment of the miscreants who oppressed them in days gone by so grievously; and we can safely hope that until Kabul itself is reached—if even then—our troops will not meet with any resistance to speak of.

A SHORT time ago we drew attention to the unsatisfactory position of the American cotton produce of the Dharwar district. We are glad to learn that the attention of the Bombay Government has been drawn to the same subject. During his last visit to the Southern Maratha Country, Sir Richard Temple went into the cotton question rather closely, and became convinced that something must be done if a source of great wealth to one of the most prosperous districts of the Bombay Presidency is not to disappear altogether. Since then, as is usual when the Governor takes up a subject, reports have been collected, evidence submitted, and officials stirred up generally. Lastly, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was called upon to favour Government with their views, and to say what measures they considered would best meet the case and check the deterioration of the Dharwar-American cotton crop now unfortunately going on. We understand that the Chamber replied to Government very much in accordance with the tenor of our recent remarks. That reply is now before Government, and as Mr. Walton, the Cotton Inspector for the Southern Maratha Country, has been summoned to Poona, we may soon expect that decided action will be taken. Although adverse, as a rule, to legislative interference with trade—and particularly with the cotton trade—the merchants of Bombay have admitted that in Dharwar exceptional circumstances prevail, and for that district, instead of objecting to legislation, they would be glad to see it enforced. Indeed, it was legislation and the Government action that produced the exotic cotton crop of Dharwar; without legislation it would never have existed at all; and so soon as the fostering care of Government was withdrawn, it began to decline, until now it shows signs of dying altogether. It may be said that a trade which cannot stand on its own legs does not deserve to stand at all, and had better be allowed to die a natural death; but it is only necessary to glance at the past history of the exotic cotton growth of the Southern Maratha Country, and to consider the vast benefits which it has conferred on that country to understand, that to allow the work of thirty years to so die out would be to visit a large portion of Western India with a really great and needless calamity. On the last occasion upon which we treated this subject, we showed that, from a couple of hundred acres in 1842, the cultivation of American cotton in the Dharwar district extended, until it reached in 1871, 425,000 acres, independent of the large areas placed under American seed in the Nizam's country and in Bellary. This we also pointed out represented a distinct gain to the export trade of the country, for during the same period the growth of the indigenous cotton had remained about the same as previously if it had not indeed increased. We have now before us a little book, entitled "A Short History of the Cotton Trade of the Dharwar District," the author of which is Mr. W. Walton, now at the head of the Cotton Department in that district. In his book Mr. Walton devotes a chapter to a calculation of the extent by which the wealth of the Dharwar ryots has been increased by the introduction of American cotton, from which we quote the following:—"The last calculation of the amount of wealth "brought into the country by the introduction "of American cotton, was for the decade ending "1861-62. During the following ten years "ending 1871-72, the total aggregated acreage "of American cotton was 3,227,002, and on a "careful calculation of the ruling rates of each "year, after deducting every expense, the country "realized the sum of fully Rs. 8,13,00,000 (£8,150,000) or Rs. 81,00,000 (£815,000) per "annum. During the first four years of this "period, from 1862-63 to 1865-66, of the above "sum no less than Rs. 4,70,00,000 (£4,700,000), "or a yearly average of Rs. 1,17,50,000 "(£1,175,000) were accumulated, for this kind "of cotton by the ryots and dealers; this was "during the exceptional period of the high "prices that ruled during the American War. "Since then prices have generally ruled low, and "for the last four years, in which the aggregate "area cultivated has been 981,710 acres, the "sum realized in the country, on the same "calculations, has been Rs. 1,49,14,000 "(£1,491,400), or Rs. 37,28,500 (£372,850) "per annum. The actual money received "has probably been in excess of all the "above, as the calculations are purposely "kept within the most moderate margin." These calculations do not take into account the benefits which the ryots of native States have derived from American cotton culture. As Mr. Walton observes:—"These latter have benefited equally with the "people residing in British taluks, and these "native States have had all this gain, without "any expense; all the cost of experiments, "introducing machinery, fresh seed, and other "incidental expenditure has been borne by the "British Indian Government; from native "States nothing has been received beyond "the annual subscriptions on saw-gins that have "been in the care of the branch factories." Now as to the results of this annual stream of wealth which has continued to pour into the country for many years past, we learn—and all who know anything about the Dharwar district will confirm the statement—that as regards the ryots "this large annual additional return on cultiva"tion has been an unmixed benefit. It has "contributed, in an immense degree to raise "them from their former dependant state, and "they are now, and have been for years in so "independent a position as to be almost entirely "uncontrolled, and of sufficient means to "demand and realize the best market value for "their produce. With the dealers the benefit, "though great, has had a considerable alloy; "many of them were carried away with the "excited speculation of the time when the "American Civil War was going on, and, even "after that was over, some of them, for years, "worked on the idea that the cotton market "would rise, and gave the farmers far higher "rates than they were able to realize."

In short, there is no doubt that the introduction of American cotton culture has raised the Dharwar district of the Bombay Presidency and the Moodgul zilla of the Nizam's dominions into the most prosperous provinces of Southern India. In Dharwar for many years, the "poor ryot" has been an idea of the past, and, in short, the ryot there has long been known as the wealthiest class in the country. Here we have a good example of what wise legislation and a paternal Government can really do in India. The ryot of himself is not capable of progress, but if led cautiously, and coached carefully—without alarming him—by the Powers that be, there is no limit to what he may be rendered capable of in the way of enterprise. For, looking upon it in that light, the history of the exotic cotton cultivation of the Southern Maratha Country, together with the sale of the thousands of strange sawgins taken up by the people, would do credit to the most go-ahead country in the world. In short, the example of Dharwar and its American cotton might teach us many a useful lesson as to the best method of developing the resources of India. Tea, coffee, and indigo have been introduced and fostered mainly by private European enterprise; opium and Dharwar cotton by Government care alone; and it would be well if we could add to the list, as we no doubt might, if only the same energy were devoted to the work as has been directed to the cultivation of the products referred to.

At present, however, we have to deal only with the threatened extinction of one of these sources of Indian wealth. We have already expressed our opinion upon the subject, and have shown that the deterioration of the quality of the Dharwar-American cotton crop—up to last year at least—was owing chiefly to the bad condition of the gins. There have been complaints of the mixing of American with indigenous cotton, but that evil is one that could always have been remedied without difficulty. It is easy to distinguish the indigenous from the exotic plant, and in the fields it was seen that the ryot kept the two descriptions fairly distinct. The mixing took place almost entirely in the ginning factories. Now, however, we are threatened with an evil of a far more serious character. It is known that last year's Dharwar cotton was almost entirely ruined by the depredations of rats. These pests manifested a peculiar predilection for the American plant. They left the indigenous alone, but the exotic crops they in great part destroyed—the first pickings entirely so. In short, it was only the second and inferior pickings that the ryot was able to collect at all, and it is with the stunted seed taken from these that he has sown the crops now in the ground. We are thus threatened with a deterioration that will be permanent, and that cannot be remedied from within the country itself. For, of course, an inferior plant must be the outcome of inferior seed, and so the evil will continue from year to year to increase and grow. There is only one thing that can be done to stop it. The Government of the present day must imitate its predecessors. There must be an immediate importation of a cargo of good New Orleans seed from America, and the district must be again restocked. The result will more than repay the trouble, and the expense ought to be trifling, for the Dharwar ryot is quite sharp enough to appreciate the value of, and to pay for, a seed that will give double the quantity of cotton to that yielded by his own deteriorated growth. Such action on the part of Government would not be unprecedented. On one or two former occasions new seed was imported on Government account, and there is no reason why it may not be again. That is one of the measures required, and which, it is hoped, Sir Richard Temple will use his influence to put in force. The other is the introduction of legislation for the forced repair of gins when these require it, and the establishment of proper factories and proper workmen throughout the districts. The ginning factories in each village must be licensed, and unless their machines are in proper repair they should not be allowed to work at all. Upon this question we believe there is practically no difference of opinion among those who have studied the question, or who are acquainted with the district through personal experience. During recent years Government has not actively interfered in these matters. Our modern policy is to let the ryots and the country take care of themselves. But if legislation has had such good results in the past, so will it in the future; while the experiment of withholding legislation, and withholding all Government interference, has been seen to be a failure. Government, by fostering the cotton trade of Dharwar during past years, has bestowed on the country benefits of a most tangible character; it has increased the wealth of the people, and has improved its own revenues. What is required now is that the same policy, which worked so well in the past, will again be resumed; for not until then may we expect to see "Saw-"ginned Dharwar" once more rivaling the best New Orleans cotton in the Liverpool market.

A FEW days ago we commented upon Major Butler's story of his trip into the Turcoman country and of his connection with Government, and remarked that the incidents of that connection, as they were given by the *Examiner*, appeared incredible. We indicated also the manner in which the Indian Government would probably defend itself from the charges which had been made against it, and mentioned that we understood that Major Butler had made, while in Persia, unjustifiable use of the Viceroy's name, and had, besides, incurred expenses and drawn bills on India somewhat freely and to an extent for which he had no authority. We are now able to give the following authentic particulars regarding Major Butler's connection with Government. The facts, we understand, are as follow:—In May, 1877, this officer, then Captain Butler, submitted to the Government a proposal to proceed to Merv at his own risk and responsibility to obtain what information he could for Government. It was decided that Captain Butler's offer should be accepted, and that he should receive the sum of £1,000, or its equivalent in rupees, to cover all expenses, on the understanding that he went on his own responsibility, and that Government incurred no liability on his account. It was distinctly explained to Captain Butler when his offer to proceed to Merv was accepted that he would receive the sum of £1,000 or its equivalent in rupees to cover all expenses, that the object of his journey was to gain information as to the state of affairs among the independent Merv Turcomans, and the geography and resources

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

LETTER FROM THE AMIR.

RECONNAISSANCE BY GENERAL BAKER.

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

A letter has been received at Ali Kheyl from the Amir, declaring his deep distress and grief at the recent events, his confidence in the British Government, and his full intention to punish all offenders, saying also that he relies on Providence for an opportunity to display the sincerity of his attachment to the English and to regain the good name and fair fame he previously enjoyed.

It is stated from Kandahar that private letters received there from Kabul mention only three regiments as having been engaged in the attack on the Residency, and that the affair was apparently unpremeditated, having arisen from the disappointment of these regiments at getting only one month's pay, and that no serious attempt to relieve the Envoy and party was made beyond preventing other troops from taking part in the attack.

General Roberts reports on Monday, the 15th inst., that General Baker made a very thorough and satisfactory reconnaissance yesterday to the Kushi side of the Shikai Kotal. Headmen seemed inclined to be friendly, and said supplies and transport would be forthcoming when our troops appeared.

The road over the Shuturgurdan is being made practicable for horsed guns.

General Roberts is strengthening General Baker, and hopes to enable him to occupy Kushi in a few days.

The attitude of the neighbouring tribes is satisfactory. Some who have been holding aloof have come or are now on their way in.

The climate and health of troops is all that could be wished.

Allahuddeen, brother of Padishah Khan Ghilzai, is now with General Roberts in camp.

The Jajis and Muhalils have come in.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNOR OF ZAMINDAWUR.

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Sirdar Muhammud Yusuf Khan, Governor of Zamindawur, being unable to enforce his authority, and in fear of his life, has shut himself up in the fort of Sarhing, and sent to Sirdar Shere Ali for help. The latter is sending out to bring him into Kandahar.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MUTINY.

DERA GHAZI KHAN, SEPT. 16.

Sir Robert Sandeman has held a darbar at Quetta and has consulted the Baluch chiefs about railway arrangements to Dadur. The Marris point blank refuse to disgorge the plunder obtained during their recent raid, and coercive measures will be necessary.

The heliograph is working admirably up to Shuturgurdan. Absurd precautions are being taken to prevent independent news reaching the public.

The tribes are said to be contemplating a rising; their action is, however, quite uncertain, but increased discontent along the frontier prevails.

The Kabulees here say that Cavagnari killed fifty of the mutineers himself. The Embassy servants were taken alive and tortured before being killed. Afterwards the leading men of Kabul held a grand darbar, and in order to save the town and to appease the wrath of the infuriated Afghans promised a general war and the plunder of India.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT KANDAHAR.

KANDAHAR, SEPT. 16.

All the troops recalled to Kandahar have arrived except two Sapper companies. The garrison consists of G-4th, 6-11th, 11-11th N. A.; 2nd Punjab Cavalry; 19th Bengal Cavalry; Wing 59th Regt.; 60th Rifles; Wing 3rd Goorkhas; 15th Sikhs; 6 companies 25th Punjab Infantry; 6 companies Baluchis.

Six months' supplies for garrison have been ordered to be collected.

No orders have been received for a forward move, which is not considered probable except possibly by a small column.

The city and neighbouring country remain perfectly quiet.

Two Kandahar regiments have arrived in the city; one was disarmed at Kabul, and the men have been allowed to go to their homes by Shere Ali; the other retains its arms, and has been sent to Dala in the Argandab.

THE CASE AGAINST CASORATI.

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

The verdict in the Casorati case is two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA RACES.

POONA, SEPT. 16.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Kohinoor 1

Time—2 mins. 1½ secs.

THE POONA DERBY.

Young Revenge 1
Redoubt..... 2
Najaffee..... 3

Time—2 mins. 54½ secs.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

Tiger 1
Oasis..... 2
Mecca..... 3

Time—2 mins. 29½ secs.

THE SERVICE STAKES.

Glenlyon..... 1
Sir Kenneth..... 2
Jason..... 3

Time—1 min. 30 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE *TIMES* ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The *Times* in a leading article to-day on the Afghan question deprecates annexation, or the departure in any way from the policy laid down in the Treaty of Gandamak.

STARTLING NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The *Times* publishes a telegram which it has received from Kandahar to the effect that the Amir has declared a *jehad* against the British.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, SEPT. 16.

The Hall Line S. S. Speke Hall left the Suez Canal at 11 a. m. to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	5¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77
4½ per cent. do.	83
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	51⅜

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 16, 10 A.M.

Mail steamer Siam from Bombay arrived.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered...	56 60	65 42	68 42
15 Monday	0 4	.....	.....
16 Tuesday	..... 0 10	0 5	
Total.....	56 64	65 52	68 47
Fall up to 16th Sep. 1878.....	94 82	102 81	101 22
Do. to 16th Sep. 1877.....	59 47	49 2	57 59

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 16.

CANNANORE, 4-30 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 4; thermometer 79·8; barometer 29·880. Fall of rain 3 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind N.E., S. W. Fall of rain 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-40 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather fair; wind N. W. W.; light showers.

THE Town Council yesterday sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 6,000 to enable the Municipal Commissioner to make the triennial revision of house assessments, about to be undertaken, complete. Mr. Grant proposes to appoint Mr. McEwen, Assistant Engineer, Mr. Brunton, Assistant Health Officer, Mr. Barrow, Secretary to the Town Council, and Mr. Sorabjee Cooper, Municipal Accountant, as special Assessors, for four months, on Rs. 300 a month each, to assist in the revision and superintend the inspectors who are employed to obtain information about the various properties. These gentlemen are to work "out of office hours," from six to eleven in the morning and after six in the evening, so as not to allow the extra work to interfere with that of their regular appointments.

THE liquor sellers of Bombay, numbering more than a hundred (including old women and men) yesterday went to Poona to represent personally to H. E. the Governor their grievances in regard to the proposed scheme of putting up their licenses to public auction before issuing them for the next year. It will be remembered that a few days ago they forwarded a petition to Government, to which they received an unfavourable reply. Not daunted by this, they have prepared a fresh petition, embodying further arguments against putting up their long cherished rights to auction, and praying, amongst other things, for a continuance of their licenses as hitherto, or that a commission may be appointed to consider and report to Government on the proposed scheme, or, lastly, that the intended sale may be postponed at least for a period of two years, so that they may have an opportunity of submitting the question for the consideration of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

WE learn that the official liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company have accepted an offier of Rs. 10,50,000 from Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit for the purchase of the company's property, as well as an offer from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. for the purchase of the New Alexandra Mills for Rs. 6,10,000. The sales are of course subject to the sanction of the High Court. Meantime, the efforts to take over the properties of the four mill companies in the interest of the shareholders, on the creditors signing a deed of compromise, are continued by Mr. Kessowjee Naik. In the opinion of some persons, a compromise would in the long run be more beneficial to the creditors as well as to the shareholders, for the reasons among others that, when all the litigation into which the four companies are at present launched has been passed through, the lawyers' charges would come to a large round sum; and that the companies will have to make good the several lakhs of rupees for which Mr. Kessowjee Naik, as their guarantee, will be held liable.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel's resignation of the office of a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina was unanimously elected to fill his vacancy, by the Parsi Justices of the Peace assembled yesterday at the Mazagon Castle at the invitation of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

WE have none too many pleasant recreations to relieve the monotony of work and depression from the climate in Bombay; and the public owe a debt of gratitude to the Volunteers, and particularly to Captain Tennent, Acting Adjutant, we believe, for arranging that the band of the corps shall play one evening each week at the Victoria Gardens. There is a fine bandstand in the gardens, a good sized open space for carriages to stand in, and shady walks, bordered with beautiful trees and flowers, where visitors may stroll about at their pleasure, and still enjoy the music as well as if they were obliged, as at the Apollo Bandar, to sit still in their *gharries* in close proximity to the band. This last remark of course applies only to the gentlemen, who are seldom found sitting in their carriages at the bandar, but are more often to be seen in the pleasant little resort presided over by Messrs. Green and Jarvis: another reason why an occasional visit to the Gardens will be an advantageous change for the ladies—and perhaps for the gentlemen also. The Volunteer band played at the Gardens for the first time on Monday evening, when there was a large attendance of visitors, who all appeared to enjoy themselves exceedingly. The bandstand on the Esplanade is the next best place for a band to play at, after the Victoria Gardens. People can leave their carriages and walk about there, if they are so minded, on the grass, but there are none of the aforementioned shady avenues, and there is not the menagerie—we beg its pardon, the Zoological collection—of the pleasures of a visit to which Sir Richard Temple drew such a pretty picture in one of his numerous speeches. *Apropos* of the Esplanade bandstand, we would remind Col. Daubeny that the admirable band of his regiment, the 7th Fusiliers, is far the best admired band in Bombay, and the monsoon being now fairly over, people are eagerly looking forward to the resumption of its Wednesday evening visits to the Esplanade, which afforded so much pleasure before the rains.

WE hear by telegram from Broach that wolves are committing mischief there and in the district by killing animals and young children. Since a week past not a single wolf has been killed by the Broach police.

OWING to the increased labours devolving upon the Army Commission on account of the withdrawal of Sir F. Roberts, Colonel MacGregor, and Colonel Baker, the Commission has been strengthened by the appointment of Major General Napier Campbell.

THE Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to a proposal of the Madras Government that Miss Rajagopaul, the Senior Assistant Mistress of the Government Female Normal School at Madras, should be deputed to England for the purpose of studying the system pursued in English schools and more especially in infant schools—the young lady's travelling expenses being paid by the Government.

BY a recent mail the Secretary of State forwarded to the Government of India a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1877. The Report is mainly occupied with the usual administrative details, and there is not much in it calling for remark. The Secretary of State, however, draws attention to the recommendations contained in the last para. of the Commission's memorandum which is as follows:—"In Dr. Payne's Report for 1876, many painful details about the bustees in some of the districts were given, and now that the cleansing of the bustees has been taken over by the Engineering Department, the proper function of the Officer of Health in this matter will be to see that the health of the people is attended to. Dr. Payne's report for 1877 recapitulates a number of points in previous reports on the sanitary history of Calcutta. In the present state of the questions raised by him, it will be better simply to insist on the practical conclusions from the facts as a whole which appear to this Commission to be as follows:—

(1.) "The Municipal authorities in Calcutta have already done a great work in water supply and drainage, and for this they deserve public gratitude. But the works are still incomplete, especially the drainage, which should be pressed forward, and all open ditches and foul water tanks within the area of the city should be abolished as speedily as possible."

(2.) "The immediate remedy required is thorough and daily cleansing of all the bustees and compounds, as well as of lanes and streets, the filling up of ditches and wateponds; and, finally, when funds are available, the reconstruction on suitable plans of healthy dwellings on the site of the present bustees. No better guide can be obtained for this work than the table of district mortality which has been prepared by the officer of health, and it might be suggested that one of the worst districts might at once be selected for improvement. There is no need of being puzzled with ætiological theories in doing practical work of this kind."

(3.) "Lastly, there is no evidence to sustain the view advanced in the Municipal Report that the expenditure on sanitary works has not been attended by reduction in the death rates. For this result must be sought, not only in better water supply and drainage, but in thorough cleansing and improving of all the most unhealthy areas within the city, a work which has yet to be done, but which will be materially facilitated by extension of works of water supply and drainage."

MANY of the students at the Elphinstone High School are, we hear, in a state of excitement in consequence of the highly abstruse nature of the various questions contained in the examination papers.

IT is reported in Calcutta that the P. and O. Steamer Lombardy cannot get away from Diamond Harbour without assistance, having broken all the blades off her screw.

SIX HUNDRED mules and winter clothing for 25,000 followers left Peshawar for Kurrum on the 10th inst.

GENERAL ROBERTS left Peshawar for Kurrum, via the Kohat Pass, on Wednesday last.

A TELEGRAM from Peshawar to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, dated 11th September, states:—The natives here are not at all surprised at recent occurrences at Kabul; they blame the Government for placing gruder faith in Yakub Khan's power over his subjects than he commanded. All state that the feelings of the Mahomedans beyond the Khyber to Herat have changed from one of respect and sympathy to that of bitter hatred, ever since the signing of the Treaty at Gundamak.

REGARDING the refusal to allow Special Correspondents to accompany the troops to Kabul, the *Indian Echo* writes:—If the late Afghan campaign cannot boast of any feats of military skill, still less can it be said that during its progress military tact and good sense gained any triumph. The public were deprived of news which no stretch of imagination could twist into intelligence for the enemy, and which they had every right to expect they would receive, while generals and their staffs turned themselves into laughing stocks. We shall not now witness disagreeable differences between staff officers of the army and gentlemen of the press; nor shall we see the gagging system introduced, nor correspondents hunted from pillar to post with disallowed messages in their hands. No, these little incidents of future campaigns have been quiet satisfactorily provided against. Between the future correspondents (military of course) and Generals there will be perfect accord. The news will, like the "Press messages," be prepared "to order," and very gratifying it will doubtless be to the particular General, his staff, and the Imperial Government, for a time, with just this difference, that should any blunders leak out explanations will be rather awkward.

THE writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* asks:—"What are our troops to do when they get to Kabul? If the Amir Yakub Khan is in power we cannot let our men sack the city, already once plundered by the Heratis, nor can we let them shoot down an indiscriminate number of the dwellers in the Bala Hissar quarter of the town on the chance that they may have taken part in the massacre. If we occupy Kabul in force permanently, where is the treaty of Gundamak? and past events have shown that we cannot trust to Yakub Khan to carry out its provisions. Some compensation must surely be exacted from the principal offenders, but how are we to get at them? The only way out of it that I see is to hold Afghanistan until the Amir pays us a sufficient sum to cover all expenses, for in modern times both the Germans and Russians have set us the example of exacting a pecuniary compensation for war expenses. As Afghanistan is such a poor country, this would probably amount to a permanent annexation, and then Gladstone, Bright, Ghose, and Co., would cry out. But first we have got to get to Kabul."

HARRIAB, the place to which it was reported a body of the mutinous troops had gone from Kabul in the hope of stirring up the tribes to oppose our advance, is not marked on General Walker's map, but will be found on Captain R. G. Woodthorpe's map of "Portion of the Kurrum and Khost Valleys." The district of Harriab, which adjoins Kurrum, takes its name from a river of that name, a mountain torrent running down from the Safeid Koh.

LIEUT.-GENL. C. CURETON, C.B., the *Pioneer* believes, succeeds Lieut.-Genl. Charles Chamberlain in command of the Oudh Division.

THE result of the Hur Sahai case, the *Pioneer* announces, is as follows:—The Government of India accept the finding of the Commissioners so far as they were unanimous, namely, that Hur Sahai had not committed an unprovoked assault, but concur with the President of the Commission that Hur Sahai had struck his superior officer, and they find that Hur Sahai otherwise conducted himself in an insubordinate and improper way; so they have decided that he should retire on the pension of his rank.

OFFERS of loyal service, in connection with the sad catastrophe at Kabul, have poured in on the Government from various native chiefs and rajahs. One of these, we believe, asked if the Government would like some money, of which the writer assured them he had plenty to spare. And self-reliant heroes of our own (the *Pioneer's*) race have made generous proposals. One of these, telegraphing from a Calcutta newspaper office, proposed to go to Kabul himself—as a sort of Viceregal plenipotentiary, and "adjust everything" off his own bat.

ON the question of our future policy in Afghanistan, the *Pioneer*, as opposed to the *Statesman*, argues that "sad and grievous as the loss of the brave men who have been murdered in the Bala Hissar most undoubtedly is, that event would afford the Government no shadow of justification for retreating from the resolution which their mission represented. That resolution was—to keep the foreign relations of Afghanistan within British control, and to debar Russia from intrigues which might disturb the eternal tranquillity of this realm. Just as necessary as ever is such precaution still. The new light thrown on the situation by the recent dreadful occurrence has reference only to the mode of taking that precaution. It does not affect the propriety of the precaution itself. It does not discredit the broad principles of action of which the despatch of Sir Louis Cavagnari's mission was the latest fruit. Certainly those principles will not again be applied in exactly the former way, but they must be applied again in some way or another, and the second Kabul disaster must not be followed like the first by a stupid withdrawal from the country altogether, by generations of fresh trouble arising from its continued isolation."

EVEN the *Pioneer* complains of ill-treatment at the hands of Government in the matter of its ruling as to war correspondents. He writes:—"Changes of system are embarrassing in matters of this kind. The Jowaki campaign was described for us by military correspondents with the full knowledge and approval of the authorities; by staff officers, indeed—then, apparently, thought to be the right persons to select. At the commencement of the late Afghan war, we accordingly arranged with various staff officers for correspondence. These plans having been laid, orders were issued at the last moment, prohibiting staff officers from corresponding, and affording facilities to professional special correspondents. A long interval necessarily elapsed before we could reorganize our plans on the basis of the new principle. In the emergency that has now arisen, we endeavoured to take time by the forelock and started off our professional special correspondent at the first note of warning. When he is well on his road, orders come out that no non-combatant correspondents are to be allowed at the front: newspapers must make arrangements with military correspondents. All this is rather disconcerting." But the *Pioneer* cannot afford to commit himself to an unqualified condemnation of the fostering Government which he still hopes will again resume the supply of bits of news occasionally, in return for subservience, so he adds:—"However inconvenient it is to us, we acknowledge that there is much force in the considerations which have prompted the order," and supports the absurd plea advanced by the Press Commissioner that the presence of a non-combatant correspondent or two would be calculated to retard the operations of the force.

WE see the Calcutta Volunteers are about to follow the example of their brethren in arms in Bombay, and are to undergo instruction in big gun drill. The Calcutta corps is better off in some respects than the Bombay one, witness the following:—"A new pavilion has been built on the range for the use of members awaiting their turn to shoot. The range has been drained and the butts raised and enlarged, in order to admit of volley firing, for which purpose the range at Bailgurriah has of late years been resorted to. Shelter trenches, rifle pits, and military obstacles, &c. are being constructed near the pavilion for the instruction of members. A camp of exercise is to be formed during the season at Kanchrapara, where an admirable site has been selected, with a range of 2,000 yards. The site is on high ground and the soil is sandy. There are two pucka wells, and a bathing tank is being constructed. At the range at Ballygunge, a running deer target is being built, and a proper telegraphic signal has been erected."

ON receipt of Reuter's telegram announcing Lord Cranbrook's denial of its Kabul correspondent's statements, upon the authority of messages from the late Envoy, the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes with just indignation as follows:—"We should first like to know why the facts of which the Government say they were in possession have all this while been withheld from the Indian public, and, secondly, why Lord Cranbrook should have in this instance assumed or accepted Mr. Buckland's duties. Let a colonel break his collar bone, or Lord Cranbrook indite sympathetic sentences on snake-bite, or a wild Sheikh steal pearls in the Gulf, or a native journal commit itself on a question of local politics, or a stoker on a State railway malign his driver—and lo! and behold! the Press Commissioner forthwith wires and writes all over India, with amazing energy, and sublime indifference to expense. Yet though on the Government's own showing, the statements made in this journal were alike groundless and most especially calculated to excite distrust and alarm, they have been allowed to pass unchallenged. If it was worth Lord Cranbrook's while to deny them, it was certainly worth Lord Lytton's. Our statements on the situation in Kabul have been reproduced by almost every newspaper in India: if all that time the Government possessed conclusive evidence against them, why was it not produced? Will any one who knows the promptitude with which even the most trivial misstatements in the Press are corrected, and the tremendous fuss which is made over them, deny the extreme likelihood—not to put too fine a point upon it—that in this case silence gave consent? We cannot rest satisfied with the Secretary of State's contradiction; and we certainly shall require something more conclusive than His Lordship's assurance, before we reject the testimony of our agents whose accuracy and trustworthiness have been so satisfactorily tested since the beginning of the war."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Office. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Kirkham, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

THE NEW DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Executive Engineer (Mr. Walton) submitted his second progress report on the new drainage works (which, it will be remembered, are being carried out departmentally) for June, which showed that so far as the work had advanced, it had been carried out within the estimates.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The Municipal Commissioner renewed his application for a special grant over and above the ordinary amount of Rs. 5,000 already sanctioned, for the revision of assessments of house property. Mr. Grant asked some time ago for an extra grant of Rs. 9,000; he now modified the amount to Rs. 6,000.

The Chairman explained that the consideration of the application was deferred until after the decision of the Corporation on Mr Gooldass Jugmohundas's motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the system of assessment.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee asked how the Commissioner proposed to apportion the Rs. 6,000.

The Commissioner—I propose to appoint four officers as special assessors for four months:—Mr. McEwen, Mr. Brunton, Mr. Barrow, and Mr. Sorabjee Cooper.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—On what salaries?

The Commissioner—Rs. 300 a month each.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy said that personally he had no objection to any of the gentlemen named, but he believed a European was quite out of place in dealing with a matter of this kind.

The Chairman—Some Europeans are not out of place. I object to being included.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy said he was quite sure that if Europeans were put to this work it would fail, and fail most egregiously. Besides, the gentlemen who had been named, had their own proper duties to perform.

The Commissioner—This will be extra work. Those are the gentlemen I wish to appoint, and I say any gentleman who has a head on his shoulders can do this work. Any of these gentlemen can go into a house and make inquiries. They will have with inspectors of the departments, who have been at this work for years, to assist them; I want them as a check on the inspectors who are very underpaid, and may be open to influence. The four gentlemen I have named are thoroughly reliable. What we want in this is honesty and energy, and if we are to have honesty and energy, I say Europeans ought to be at the head of it.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy did not think Europeans would be able to get such information as would enable them to assess the properties properly. The result of their appointment would be that the matter would be left in a position almost as unsatisfactory as at present.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee considered that the ordinary grant of Rs. 5,000 which had already been granted was ample, and the establishment should be regulated so as to come within that amount. And in any case he quite agreed that none of the gentlemen who had been named would find time from their ordinary duties to attend to this extra work.

The Commissioner said he proposed that they should work at the revision from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and an hour or two in the evening; but this special work was not to interfere with office hours at all.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee was of opinion that the grant should be made as applied for because the Council should not refuse to strengthen the Commissioner's hands in such a matter; but he was perfectly sure that if European agency were employed, the result would be unsatisfactory. If Mr. Brunton, for instance, went on to the fourth floor of a house, where there were no males, all the females would run away and he would get no information at all. He did not depreciate European qualifications in any way, but this was a peculiar duty which could be better performed by natives than by Europeans.

The Commissioner said the European gentlemen would have the ordinary inspectors with them.

Mr. Kirkham was strongly in favour of something being done, and it seemed to him that the gentlemen mentioned by the Commissioner were particularly suited to the work, because they were in the regular employment of the Municipality, and they had the strongest motive which could not exist in the case of men employed specially for four months only) that their reports would be decidedly loyal and accurate.

Sir F. Souter supported the application and expressed the opinion that the officers appointed to do the work should be left entirely to the Commissioner.

The Chairman supported the application, but did not think the scheme was big enough to have the whole of the assessments properly revised. He thought that four special assessors, in four months, might get through, perhaps, 7,000 properties.

After some further discussion, it was resolved by 5 votes to 4, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Syrang, that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 6,090 asked for by the Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction an additional grant from surplus cash balance of Rs. 4,900 to meet the cost of commision to Port Trust for collection of Town Duties.

The Council also recommended the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 1,200 to meet the cost of estimated excess to the end of the year, over the budget grant for section III., Town Council and Corporation establishment's "contingencies," printing, and stationary. The excess is principally due to charges having to be paid to the amount of Rs. 935 for printing voters list, for additional advertising and charges for stationary.

The Commissioner reported that the charges on account of the lundalip at Tulsi lake last year, amounting to Rs. 17,720-13-4, had been adjusted against Tulsi loan contingencies.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF A BETROTHAL CONTRACT.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit brought by Nanjee Premjee against Narrondas Lukhmidas and others. The plaintiff sought to recover damages in the sum of Rs. 10,000 by reason of the defendant Lukhmidas Hunsraj, father of the first and second defendants, since deceased, having broken a contract to give his daughter Moozibai in marriage to the plaintiff, and by reason of the defendant Jairam Hunsraj having, maliciously and with intent to injure the plaintiff, induced Lukhmidas to break the contract, and by reason of the defendants having conspired to spread defamatory statements concerning the plaintiff among the Bhattia caste; and further to recover ornaments worth Rs. 9,583 or their value from the defendant Lukhmidas.

The parties to the suit are members of the Bhattia caste, which is divided into two sects, one presided over by Kessowjee Jadowjee, and the other by Dwarkadas Vussonjee and Lukhmidas Khimjee, the one orthodox, the other consisting of reformers and opponents of the Vallabhacharyan Maharajas. On the 12th April, 1875, plaintiff was duly betrothed to Moogibai, then eleven years of age, all the usual social observances being performed by the parties to the contract in the absence of the betrothed girl who was in the country at the time. Lukhmidas, who afterwards proceeded to Kutch, returned with his daughter to Bombay in February, 1876, and promised to send her to the plaintiff's house on an auspicious day. In March, 1878, the defendant Jairam Hunsraj, knowing that the girl was betrothed to plaintiff, was alleged to have maliciously induced Lukhmidas to break the contract, and in pursuance conspired to spread among the caste a false and malicious report that the plaintiff was impotent. In June, 1878, the girl was secretly married to the defendant Jairam. The plaintiff alleged in his plaint that, by reason of the false report, he had sustained considerable pecuniary loss and had been injured in his reputation among the Bhattia caste. On July 14th, 1878, the fair do not appear to have referred to Dwarkadas Vussonjee and Lukhmidas Khimjee as the shettias of the Kutchee Bhattias. A meeting of the caste was subsequently called, at which it was resolved, *inter alia*, that the defendants should return to the plaintiff his ornaments or pay Rs. 9,583 as their value within a week from the passing of the resolution, and they should further pay to the plaintiff Rs. 10,000 as damages. Before the resolution of the caste was published, the defendant Jairam sought to withdraw from the reference, which, the plaintiff submitted, he could not do. The first and second defendants were not represented at the hearing of the case, which occupied nine days in July and August last. His Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to damages against the father of the girl; and therefore, as against the first and second defendants, there would be a decree for the return of the ornaments or their value, and for such damages as to the court might appear proper. As regarded the defendant Jairam, his Lordship held, upon a review of the evidence, that it entirely failed to show that Jairam maliciously induced Lukhmidas to break the contract, which was actually broken by the latter of his own motion. At the caste meeting, Jairam's defence was that the young lady had been actually put up to auction by her father and sold to the highest bidder. As it happened, the parties to the suit had been educated by the same set of teachers, but as to the conduct of Jairam maliciously inducing Lukhmidas to break the contract, his lordship thought that it was clear and void for its uncertainty, and that it was not binding on the defendant Jairam, who had validly revoked it. A decree was given against the first two defendants, as the heirs and representatives of Lukhmidas, to return the ornaments to plaintiff or pay Rs. 9,583 within a week, and further to pay Rs. 500 as damages, together with the plaintiff's costs of the suit. A decree was given for the defendant Jairam as against the plaintiff, with costs.

ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER PERSIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Persia, Captain Dodero, arrived yesterday morning from Genoa:—

From Genoa—Mr Weber, Mrs Weber and 2 children, and Mr F Lupi.
From Port Said—Mr Farhelein.
From Suez—Three deck passengers.
From Aden—Ten deck passengers.

THE POLO MATCHES.

THE names of the teams playing in the match Poona Horse *v.* Bombay, at Poona, this (Wednesday) afternoon are:—

POONA HORSE.	BOMBAY.
Mr. J. W. Anderson.	Mr. A. Crisigie.
Maj. G. C. Hogg.	" E. L. Barton.
Mr. H. D. M. Minchin.	" C. Gray.
" N. P. Young.	" M. R. Wyer.
" A. K. Stewart.	" R. W. Preston.

On Friday, the 19th instant, the same Bombay team play against the 11th Regiment, whose team will consist of:—Mr. C. F. Briggs, Captain D. T. Kinder, Mr. W. H. Bishop, Mr. C. W. Park, and Mr. J. A. H. Davies.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

A WHOLE day match has been arranged for to-day (Wednesday), to commence precisely at 11 o'clock. The following are the names of those playing:—

PATRIARCHS *v.*	THE REST.
W. A. Baker.	W. Gardner.
L. R. W. Forrest.	H. A. Richardson.
A. Huson.	A. S. Mull.
W. Lang.	A. Mull.
G. W. Read.	A. G. Harrison.
T. H. Moore.	F. L. Steel.
W. M. Tennent.	E. Lawrence.
H. Maxwell.	E. C. Rich.
G. K. Remington.	W. E. Young.
A. Arthur.	M. MacLeane.
V. Forsescue.	W. F. Whitehead.
A. N. Other.	F. Beneley.

HIGH COURT.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

VUSSONJEE HASSUJEE *vs.* BUCHOOBAI AND OTHERS.

THIS was an action on a promissory note for Rs. 10,000, executed by the late Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottliwalla, in favour of Mr. Eduljee Sorabjee Davur, on the 2nd June, 1878. The note was endorsed by Eduljee to the plaintiff, Vussonjee, on the 25th September, 1878, for valuable consideration. This suit, during its hearing, had excited considerable interest in the Parsee community from the nature of the defence set up by the widow and executors of the deceased, Burjorjee. The defence was that Eduljee Davur had obtained the signature of Burjorjee on a blank sheet of paper on pretence of getting a property transferred from his name to that of another, while Burjorjee was in his sick bed; that Eduljee had no funds to make such a large advance; and that there was no trace in Burjorjee's account books of this transaction, nor of how the money was disposed of, if received by Burjorjee. Edulje Davur is a managing clerk in the firm of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors of the High Court, and Burjorjee Rustomjee Botliwala was a well-known merchant of this city; and both parties being respectable, the result of the suit was watched with interest. It occupied several days in hearing, and last Thursday the learned judge delivered his judgment.

Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Moreshwur Luxman, appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate General (the Hon. Mr. Marriott) with Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the defendants.

The learned judge, in delivering his decision, said—that the plaintiff in this suit is the assignee of a promissory note for Rs. 10,000, executed by the late Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottliwalla, in favour of Mr. Eduljee Sorabjee Davur. The note is dated the 2nd June, 1878, and was endorsed to the plaintiff on the 25th September, 1878. The 2nd June was a Sunday, and the note, according to the plaintiff's case, was executed on the previous day, viz., Saturday, the 1st; but as it was late in the afternoon of that day, the deceased would only take the money as of date Monday, the 3rd; and after some discussion the second was put in as the intermediate date. Besides the promissory note the plaintiff relies upon a Gujrathi letter, dated the 16th August, 1878, written by the deceased, Burjorjee, to Eduljee, and which is put in evidence, and to which His Lordship referred hereafter. It appears that Burjorjee became ill on the 29th July and died on the 5th September, 1878. It was admitted that the signature to the promissory note, and the testator's signature, but the executors, including the widow, repudiate the claim upon the ground that there was no trace of the money in the deceased's rough and fair cash books, and allege that the signature was obtained to a blank paper with an adhesive one anna stamp, and rely upon Buchoobai's evidence in support of the latter allegation. The first defence, that the testator's there was no trace in the book, and the second is the insinuation arising upon the widow's evidence. The first point to consider is, had Eduljee the Rs. 10,000 collected for the purpose, as he says he had, and his lordship saw no reason why he should not have done it. It is besides proved in evidence that he had moneys standing to his credit in his deposit accounts with different native bankers. As to the improbability of Burjorjee taking money, it was in evidence he was a retired merchant and a likely man to be asked to accept money, and the judge did not see his way to say he should not have done so. The evidence on behalf of the plaintiff of the making of the promissory note is positive, and is spoken to by two witnesses besides Eduljee, one of whom is a merchant. As to the letter of the 16th August, 1878, it is in evidence that the firm of Hajee Ismail Seedick had an account with Mr. Eduljee, and they at this time applied to Edulje for the loan of Rs. 3,000 which they wanted to pay off their bondsies. Edulje thereupon applied to Burjorjee to pay him Rs. 3,000 out of his Rs. 10,000, and Burjorjee in reply sent the letter which is in these terms.

"Bombay, the 16th August in the year 1878.

"To respected Set Saheb Edulje Sorabjee Davur to wit. Your note has arrived, and you have sent for Rs. 3,000 out of your moneys, but I am sorry that it will not be practicable (for me) to pay this money now because all my money is employed. Should you, however, be in urgent want (of money), and should you require me (to do so), then I will get (money) from outside and will pay (it). Your are aware that I would not keep your money at interest at all, but at present I am in great trouble. Taken (it) away, and had I known that you would have thus demanded (it) back at half an hour's notice, then I would certainly not have kept (it).

"Written by your servant,
"Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottliwalla."

This letter is disputed as a forgery. If it can be taken as proved it is almost conclusive evidence of the plaintiff's claim. The witness, Manookhal Atmaram, who speaks on this letter, is proved to be wrong in his recollection as to when he got certain deeds, but if Manookhal was a witness of untruth, he would have informed himself on this point. He may be honest yet inaccurate. It was suggested that the letter on the face of it was improbable, but his lordship saw nothing in its tone to show it was a concoction. It seems, on the contrary, a natural letter. The letter is confirmed by the deceased's bank pass book, which shows he had not the Rs. 3,000 to his credit with his bankers at the time, and therefore in this respect to pay it. Two witnesses speak differently as to the signature of the deceased to the note quoted above, namely, Mr. Flynn and Mr. Bapoojee; and after going minutely into their evidence, His Lordship said that, looking at all the genuine signatures of the deceased, and speaking with diffidence as to native documents—though also his lordship might be had studied those documents with very great care—he was unable to come to any other conclusion, but that the letter bears the genuine signature of the deceased. Mr. Flynn says that the general character of the signature to this note is the same compared to the other genuine signatures, and the court thought the argument in favour of its genuiness is a strong one that more than that against it. He was inclined to think a man with much to do at law would shrink from doing such a thing as to forge a letter, and he thought Eduljee's conduct was consistent with the letter being

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FOR
SEPTEMBER 1879.
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

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Secunderabad..Curseejee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such varied information.

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